

GLOVE TAX PLAYS BETWEEN THE POOR AND THE RICH

Payne Tariff Bill Increases
Duty Largely on Cheap
Grades.

(Continued from First Page.)

58 per cent in order to get that glove into the country.

Under the Payne bill, he will pay a duty of 132 per cent on a pair of gloves. The duty on the rich woman's glove is raised considerably more than 100 per cent.

Rich Woman Favored.

But the duty on the rich woman's \$7-per-pair glove is raised only from 84 to 108 per cent.

Seems like a curious way of taxing luxuries, to raise the poor woman from 58 to 132, while the rich woman is raised from 84 to 108 per cent.

Take the glove which is imported in larger quantities than any other. It is described as "ladies, lamb or sheep, 'glace' finish, unlined, not over 14 inches long." Over 3,000,000 pairs are imported of this one grade. They cost abroad an average of \$4.50 per dozen. The present duty is \$2.50 per dozen. The Payne bill raises that duty to \$4 per dozen. That is, from 56 to 90 per cent.

Compare with this glove which the poor woman wears, taxed 90 per cent, the case of an expensive glove which is described as "lamb or sheep, 'glace' finish, pique of prix serie, stitched or embroidered with more than three strands of cords." That description will mean something to a woman, even if not to a man. It will mean something even to the woman who never had a pair of that sort of gloves. They cost over \$1 per pair at the manufacturer's in France, and the duty on them is now only 34 per cent. It is to be raised to 44 by the Payne bill.

Luxuries Let Off Easy.

That is to say, the poor woman's glove is taxed 90 per cent, and the rich woman's glove is taxed 44 per cent—less than half as much. Does it look like a consistent program of taxing the luxuries of the rich?

This glove schedule is rich in illustrations of how the necessities of the poor are to be made to bear the burdens of raising revenue, while the necessities of the rich, which would be luxuries to the poor, escape with a small part.

Three millions of pairs of the glove taxed 90 per cent are imported annually. Only 25,000 pairs of the high-priced glove, taxed 44 per cent, come in a year. The tax on the poor woman's glove will make a contribution of \$30,000,000 per year toward the Government's revenue, and two or three times that much will be added to the cost in order to enable the importer, wholesaler, and retailer to handle it. On the other hand, the rich woman's glove, just described, will contribute \$12,750 to the Government's revenue.

And this sort of comparisons might be carried on ad nauseam, from the marvelous glove schedule of this bill. The cases cited are typical. The question is, what chance the Payne Committee to make this glove schedule in this way?

Who is Benefited?

That, of course, can only be explained by the committee. But a bit of light will perhaps be shed on it by the following letter which Representative Adamson of Georgia read into the Congressional Record in a speech:

"Newman, Ga., March 17, 1909.
"Hon. W. C. Adamson, M. C., Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: We desire to call your attention to the schedules on kid gloves and on French-made 'Washburn' gloves, which are introduced and to urge upon you the importance of opposing increases incorporated in this measure. An increase of tariff rates on the lower grades, especially of kid, French lamb and Schinaschen gloves, will make them prohibitive for the masses of the people at the mercy of a few manufacturers in Gloversville, who would be the only ones to profit, and the country at large of this kind made in this country are far inferior to the foreign-made article. The proposed schedule will entirely shut out French-made 'Washburn' gloves, such as now retail at \$1 per pair, and will make the price on the better quality gloves as high as that on the lower grades. A like reason applies to linoleum, which are better made abroad. We hope you will use every effort to prevent the passage of the schedules. Very sincerely yours,

"T. F. CUTTING & CO."

Tals letter is a sample of many which have been received. It is a matter of the commonest knowledge that the Gloversville glove industry is the special beneficiary expected to profit from this remarkable schedule. How did Gloversville manage to get such excellent treatment?

Gloversville Represented.

That, again, is one of the things that only the Ways and Means Committee, presumably, could answer. But a few things are suggestive:

Lucius N. Littauer, for many years a leading and influential member of Congress, is the recognized head of the great Gloversville glove-making industry.

He stands for it in all its relations to public affairs. He was known in Congress as its representative. It was his special concern, and his great fortune represents investment in it.

Mr. Littauer is one of the closest personal and political intimates of the present organization which controls the House.

As a member of Congress he was one of the recognized spokesmen of Joseph G. Cannon.

He was one of the men who made Cannon Speaker, and one of the most effective representatives of the Cannon group in all political affairs. He is a politician of great influence in New York.

When the great fight over the election of Speaker Cannon and the re-election of the Cannon rule in the House started a few weeks ago, Mr. Littauer was early sent for. He hurried on to Washington, and was one of the group of inside managers for Speaker Cannon and the old rules throughout the fight. No longer a member of Congress, he used his personal acquaintance and influence most effectively. To no man does the present managerial clique owe more for its retention in control. What induced Mr. Littauer to work so hard for the old control?

Nobody knows; patriotism, doubtless. But it is on the tongue of every cynic in Congress that "Littauer got his reward in the glove schedule."

He certainly got handsome treatment. But how will the poor woman whose gloves will, under this schedule, be controlled by Mr. Littauer's tariff-protected monopoly, feel about that sort of political log-rolling?

Only one "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

HARRISON LEADS ATTACK UPON PAYNE TARIFF BILL

New York Democrat Cheer-
ed as He Supports Mi-
nority View.

CHIEF SUFFERER
IS THE LABORER

Calls the Concessions "Gallery
Play" and Whole Meas-
ure Bad.

General debate on the Payne tariff bill continued in the House today. The first speaker and one who commanded more than the usual amount of attention was Francis Burton Harrison, of New York.

The manner in which Mr. Harrison obtained his appointment to the Ways and Means Committee led many members of the House to believe that his speech would lean heavily toward the views of Speaker Cannon and Chairman Payne. In this respect the Democrats of the House were pleasantly surprised, for the reason that Mr. Harrison went at the Republicans hammer and tongs, and criticized severely, practically every schedule in the bill.

Democrats Applaud Him.

Mr. Harrison, in fact, made out such a good case from a Democratic viewpoint that his colleagues on the minority side who a few days ago were denouncing the Payne bill, frequently burst into applause and at the conclusion of his speech he was accorded a hearty reception.

Only once did he refer to the Democratic split—and that was in predicting that notwithstanding differences in the minority the vote on the Payne bill would show their vote solid against the high protective policies.

"Let the Republicans," he said, "exchange their senseless cry of 'the full dinner pail' for the slogan of the empty coffee pot. All over the country the poor man will pay the tax on coffee. All the world knows that Brazil imposes an export tax, and so it will happen that immediately on passage of this bill a tax equal in amount to that will be levied."

Invite Woman Suffrage.

"The new taxes upon tea and coffee, upon women's gloves and cotton stockings, are a direct provocation to woman's suffrage. If this tariff bill does not bring about the franchise for women their cause is hopeless. But the most serious aspect of the situation is that these duties are chiefly specific, and fall more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich."

"The tax on tea of 8 cents per pound and 9 cents if imported from England, will also fall most heavily upon the poorer class of people, for the cheaper grade of tea pays the same tax as the finest quality. The wholesale prices range from 14 cents to \$1.50 per pound, so the poor man pays for each tin as much as the rich man does, taking the two extremes in values."

In a country where a prohibitive tariff has enabled firmly entrenched industries to charge the highest prices ever known in the world for the necessities of life, the laborer is the chief sufferer, whether it be that his money goes only for the bare necessities of existence, or that he has to support his wife and family, regard as almost equally necessary."

Harrison said he believed the Payne

bill did include some real reforms, and he paid high tribute to President Taft for his evident sincerity for real reform. But he expressed doubt that he should so soon congratulate the country on the measure or the better portions of it—"there are certain high priests of protection in the chamber at the other end of the Capitol," was the way he expressed it, who would "attempt to defy the will of the people and restore a 'gallery play' was what he termed the concessions in the bill at present."

"A tariff," said Harrison, "discussing the bill as a whole, creates in men an appetite to feed upon themselves. In the course of time every tariff imposed on the measure of the tariff will stimulate industry, create competition and thus cause a business man can employ a lawyer to teach him how to evade the law against protection in regard of trade. Protection is now demanded for the very purpose of keeping up the prices."

Standard Oil Joker.

Harrison said he hoped to have a chance to kill the Standard Oil joker, otherwise the corporation would rest in the limbo from compelling duty."

He discussed in detail the chemical, iron and steel, and sugar schedules and declared a trade war certain to follow enactment of the Payne bill and minimum provisions of the bill.

"As a Democrat," Harrison said in conclusion, "I rejoice in the rules accomplished at the opening of this Congress. Without the Fitzgerald amendment, we should have been unable to express our party views upon amendments to this bill by a record vote. Under the new rules, however, Representatives are not to be expected to move to recommit the bill with recommendations to amend according to Democratic traditions and principles."

Then, he said, he hoped that the whole steel and iron schedule, boots and shoes, lumber, gloves, and coffee would be placed on the free list.

Followed by Longworth.

Mr. Harrison was followed by Representative Longworth of Ohio, one of the most independent members of the majority side, of the Ways and Means Committee. Before taking up his set speech, Mr. Longworth took occasion to pay an eloquent tribute to the efforts of Bourke Cockran during the public hearings of the committee.

"The Payne bill has reduced five rates of duty for every one that it has increased, and fifteen for every one that it has increased except for revenue purposes alone."

The answer of Representative Longworth (Rep., Ohio), in the House today to the minority charges of revision upward. The former President's son-in-law took up the charge of Mr. Harrison, and declared that the bill showed an average of 4.16 to 4.52 per cent, and a decrease of 2.29 per cent.

"The bill," he said, in summary, "declares that the average of the tariff is to be reduced by 4.16 per cent. It protects every American industry—North, South, East, and West. It guarantees to every man who wants to work steady employment at steady wages, and wages immensely higher than those paid in any other country."

Longworth asserted his belief that the duties would assist in the conservation of natural resources. He declared that the maximum and minimum provisions were designed to prevent retaliatory measures, "not a challenge to a tariff war, but an invitation to do business on the most favorable terms."

"The bill," he said, in summary, "will produce a revenue amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the present government, and it will protect every American industry—North, South, East, and West. It guarantees to every man who wants to work steady employment at steady wages, and wages immensely higher than those paid in any other country."

Longworth declared that the bill was a practical fulfillment of the Republican pledge during the campaign—a literal compliance with the platform. He denounced the way which has come from the minority side, that they had no opportunity to help frame the bill, as absurd, and that they were not prating a bill of their own. "They," he said, referring to the Democrats, "say in their report that the only proper and legitimate function of a

Longworth Answers Critics.
Most Changes Are
Reductions.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED
FOR IMPROVEMENTS

More Revenue, He Believes, Will
Be Produced by Pro-
posed Law.

tariff law is to raise revenue. We say it is at least equally its function to encourage industry and protect American labor. While the Democratic party throughout the campaign was saving air, the Republican party was saving wood, and the whole machinery of the national Government was employed in procuring information and data upon which a tariff bill might be framed."

"Of the 450 odd paragraphs of the Dingley law," Longworth said, "containing all the schedules in which duties are assessed, but thirty have been raised in this bill, and more than 130 lowered."

Longworth declared he believed the expenditures for public improvements and for the general revenue department would increase. "I believe," he said, "that the time will soon come when we shall have been unable to express our party views upon amendments to this bill by a record vote. Under the new rules, however, Representatives are not to be expected to move to recommit the bill with recommendations to amend according to Democratic traditions and principles."

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Sufficient Revenue Provision.

"It is idle to talk about national improvements unless we have the funds with which to meet them, and the question is whether this bill will not provide sufficient revenue to meet our present necessities, expenses of the ordinary affairs of the Government, and provide ultimately a revenue sufficient to meet the expenses which the growing demands of the country will justly make necessary. My answer is that it will. I believe it will be a far greater revenue producer than the Dingley law, and that when it has had a chance to show its revenue-producing power, it will not only wipe out every deficit, but will enable the Government to embark upon legitimate projects for which it ought to provide, and which the people will demand."

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BATTLESHIP LIES SAFE AT ANCHOR

False Rumor Circulated
About an Explosion on
the Mississippi.

The machinery of the new Municipal Court moved along today as smoothly as though it had been oiled by the usage of years instead of but two days.

When the doors of the building, 215 John Marshall place, opened at 9 o'clock this morning, it was soon as busy as the proverbial beehive. Justice of the Peace Luke C. Strider, presiding in Part 3, was the only one of the six municipal judges who sat during the early morning hours. Between 9 and 12 o'clock he passed on 200 cases, most of them disputes between landlords and tenants and defaulted loans, which were docketed for hearing.

While Judge Strider labored, husky furniture-movers were busy unloading and putting in place the new desks and chairs which have been provided for the court equipment. He took frequent interruptions good-naturedly and didn't seem to mind it when some workmen would burst in on his court proceeding with a query, "Where shall I put this desk, judge?" or "Does this chair belong in this room?"

Real estate men and their clerks, building baristers with their first briefs, and a sprinkling of the city's familiar "100-centers" were in evidence. Also there were present the usual number of the shabby-gentel delinquents, who, from their side of the disputes, were long on excuses and short on coin. Several, whose cases had been set for 9 o'clock and who turned up at 10 o'clock, with eyes wearing the telltale signs of over-sleeping, were not allowed to get off with that stock excuse, "Your honor, indeed I couldn't find the court."

But, out in argument, was "Against you by default," was Judge Strider's invariable answer. Like Tennyson's brook, the Municipal Court "moves on forever."

Each judge has been assigned a room, and as soon as the new furniture is in place all six judges will hold daily sessions. The court hours will be daily, except Saturday and Sunday, from 9 until 4 o'clock. On Saturday the sessions will begin at 9 o'clock and end at noon.

Beginning early next week a daily calendar of cases will be posted prominently in the hall of the first floor, so that parties to suits may be apprised as to what room their cases are to be tried, instead of having to needlessly question the clerk.

White House Callers

Senators Nelson of Minnesota.
Burrows of Michigan.
Warner of Missouri.
Curtis of Kansas.
Scott of West Virginia.
Representatives Towner of Minnesota.
Glynn of Massachusetts.
Cooper of Wisconsin.
Slayden of Texas.
Lloyd of Missouri.
Justice Day, of the Supreme Court.
William R. Merriam, former governor of Minnesota.

The Vital Records.

Births.
Karl and Teresa Wampie, girl.
Walter G. and Emily White, girl.
Charles and Maud Thomas, girl.
Timothy J. and Emma C. Sullivan, girl.
James J. and Mary Stokes, girl.
Benjamin and Amelia Solomon, boy.
Michels and Teresa Mancuso, boy.
George W. and Catherine A. Moore, girl.
George and Almee A. Lawrence, girl.
William B. and Ella B. Lowry, girl.
Edward T. and Mary F. Fitzgibbon, boy.
Lorenzo and Clotilde De Giuliano, boy.

Marriage Licenses.

John M. Ball, Fredericksburg, Va., and Carrie V. Hines, of Washington.
John MacWhorter and Barbara E. T. Kretschmann, both of Washington.

Deaths.

Anna Rose, 65 years, 137 North Carolina avenue northeast.
Zarah D. Taylor, 54 years, 234 Bryant street northeast.
George R. Koon, 40 years, 71 Third street northwest.
Noble J. Dutton, 61 years, 149 Seaton place northwest.
Waddie D. Lynham, 55 years, 3023 Eleventh street northwest.
Thomas Murphy, 72 years, United States Soldiers' Home, D. C.

Charles H. Lorrain, 49 years, 2039 Hillier place northwest.
Joseph T. Jennings, 65 years, 1237 E street southeast.
Emmett Donaldson, 45 years, 808 Four-and-a-half street southwest.
Arthur H. Davis, 21 years, United States Naval Hospital.

Ella L. Dewese, 68 years, 23 Talbot street, Anacostia.
John Lescalette, 24 years, 336 B street northeast.
Lavina McC. Coulter, 33 years, 1917 Fourteenth street.
Ethel Eckel, 7 months, 2 Snow's court northwest.
Allen Haywood, 3 months, 339 C street northwest.

Funeral from his late residence, 988 Four-and-a-half street southwest, Monday, March 22, at 2 p. m. Interment at Tenleytown, D. C. Friends respectfully invited. 11*

LEIMBRACH—On Friday, March 19, 1909, at 5 a. m., FRANCIS EDWIN, beloved son of Francis and Katie Leimbrach (nee Stack), aged twenty years.
Funeral from his late residence, 65 E street northwest, on Monday, March 22, at 2:30 a. m. Solemn requiem mass at St. Aloysius Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. 11*

BUCKINGHAM—On Friday, March 19, at 8:30 a. m., JOHN H. B. E. at the residence of his son, 516 8th st. N. E. Funeral hereafter. 11*

HARRISON—At Fort Monroe, Va., at 12:30 a. m., March 25, 1909, COL. GEORGE F. HARRISON, U. S. Army, retired, aged 70 years. Interment National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., Sunday, March 28, 1909, at 9:30 a. m. 11*

GILBERT—On Friday, March 19, 1909, at 12:50 a. m., Rev. James E. Gilbert, at his residence, 1503 R street northwest, aged sixty-two years.
Funeral from Metropolitan M. E. Church, Four-and-a-half and C streets northwest, on Monday, March 22, at 1:30 p. m. Burial private. 11*

THOMPSON—On Saturday, March 27, 1909, at 8 o'clock a. m., HENRY THOMPSON, beloved husband of Emma Thompson (nee Schneider), aged forty-two years and two months.
Funeral from his late residence, 1217 Four-and-a-half street southwest, Monday, March 29th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York papers please copy. mh2-2*

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MUNICIPAL COURT MOVING TO NEW HOME

Proceedings of New Tri-
bunal Give No Indication
of Newness.

The machinery of the new Municipal Court moved along today as smoothly as though it had been o